

C 4613(1) REIGATE

BOROUGH OF REIGATE.



# Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

A. E. PORTER, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

---

TOGETHER WITH THE

# Annual Report

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector,

J. P. HUMPHERY, F.S.I.A.

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1924.

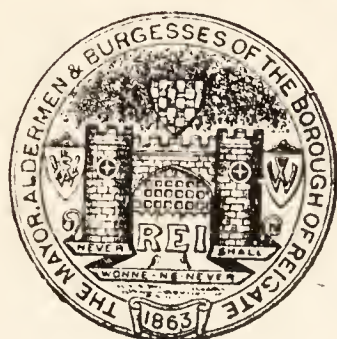
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BOROUGH OF REIGATE.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1924.

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*To the Chairmen and Members of the Sanitary, and Maternity  
and Child Welfare Committees.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Nineteenth Annual Report, dealing with the year 1924. It is classed as an " Ordinary " Report by the Ministry of Health ; the one for 1925 is to be a " Survey " Report, and will be of greater length and scope.

The abnormally low prevalence of notifiable disease noted in 1923 has been continued in 1924, and for the greater part of the year the Isolation Hospital has been nearly or entirely empty. Judging by past experience this comparative immunity is not likely to be continued much longer, but invasion by epidemic disease on a large scale is to some extent a matter of chance.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of my colleague, Dr. H. J. Blackler. In 1908, when the medical inspection of public elementary school children was prescribed by statute, I was appointed School Medical Officer, and Dr. Blackler Assistant Medical Officer. He took a keen interest in the work, and in 1909 he was appointed School Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health, an arrangement which continued up to his death. The completeness with which he organised the department manifested itself to me when I took over his duties during the illness which eventually proved fatal.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

REIGATE.

17th March, 1925.

ARTHUR E. PORTER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## SECTION I.

### General Statistics.

Area (land and inland water), 5,995 acres.

Population (1924), 28,570.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 6,052.\*

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 6,825.\*

Rateable value, £232,731. Assessable value, £217,593.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £925.

\* Exclusive of public institutions.

## SECTION II.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Total.	M.	F.				
<i>Births</i>	{ Legitimate ...	380	170	210 }	Birth rate	...	...
	{ Illegitimate	10	5	5 }			
							13.7
					Birth rate, 1923	...	14.4
					Birth rate 5 years 1919-23		16.1
	Total.	M.	F.				
<i>Deaths (nett)</i>	...	339	143	196	Death rate	...	11.9
Do. 1923	...	289			Death rate 1923	...	10.1
Do., 5 years, 1919-23	304				Death rate 5 years, 1919-23		10.9

*Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child birth.*

From Sepsis ... Nil.

From other causes 1

*Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1000 births :—*

Legitimate, 44.8	Illegitimate, Nil.	Total	...	...	43.6
		Total, 1923	...	...	39
		Total, 5 years, 1919-23	...	...	46
<i>Deaths from Measles (all ages)</i>	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)</i>	...	...	...	...	Nil.
<i>Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)</i>	...	...	...	...	2

### Population.

The Registrar-General estimates the 1924 mid-year population at 28,570. This, if correct, would indicate that the population of the Borough has *decreased* since the Census of 1921 by 120, and since 1923 by 140. In his Memorandum he states that the “ estimates of population as at 30th June, 1924 . . . have been based on the adjusted 1921 figures after allowance for the varying rates of natural increase as evidenced by the births and deaths in each area, and of migration as indicated from other sources of information, such as the changes in the numbers on the Electoral Register and the migration returns obtained by the Board of Trade.”

In the four years 1921–24 the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was 450. This should correspond approximately to 338 between the Census of 1921 and the 30th June, 1924. Hence, if the Registrar-General's estimates are to be relied on, there has been an excess of emigration over immigration of about 460 since the Census.

During these four years 194 large and small houses have been newly erected, corresponding to at least 145 between the Census of 1921 and the 30th June, 1924. These houses should accommodate about 600 people. It is difficult to reconcile a drop in population of 120 with an increase in available accommodation for 600 people, and the knowledge that the demand for small dwellings is as insistent as ever. No doubt part of the additional cottages have been used to provide accommodation for families who formerly shared a house, but I feel sure that the Registrar-General's estimate of population is unreliable. The unaccountable drop of 140 since the middle of 1923 strengthens this opinion.

There is, however, no alternative to it for the purpose of calculating the birth and death rates. If it is too low, these rates will clearly be in excess of the true figures.

### **Births.**

The gross births registered were 423, reduced to 390 nett, namely 175 males and 215 females, as against 414 in 1923. The smallest number of births recorded in recent years was 358 in 1917. Otherwise the 1924 figure establishes a low record. The birth rate was 13.7 per 1,000 population, against 14.4 in 1923, and a mean of 16.1 for the five years 1919–23. One of the many factors in the low birth rate appears to be the shortage of cottage accommodation for young married couples. Illegitimate births formed 2.6 per cent. of the total, as against 3.4 in 1923 and 4.7 in 1922.

### **Deaths.**

After deducting the deaths of "non-residents" and adding those of Reigate persons dying elsewhere, there were according to the Registrar-General 339 deaths (143 males



and 196 females). My own figure, obtained after accepting all the inward and outward transferable deaths supplied quarterly by the Registrar-General, was 338. On the larger figure the nett death rate was 11.9 per 1,000 of the population ; on the smaller figure 11.8. Corresponding rates for 1923 were 289 and 10.1 respectively, the mean death rate for the five years 1919-23 being 10.9. Deaths of persons over 65 years of age formed 57 per cent. of the total. This proportion, though much higher than in years prior to 1922, was slightly lower than that in 1923. There was a large excess of deaths from influenza, non-tubercular diseases of the lungs, and from heart disease. Deaths from tuberculosis (*Table II*). were remarkably few.

The death rates for the four quarters were 18.3, 12.9, 8.1 and 8.0 respectively.

It was in the first quarter that the heavy mortality from influenza and disease of the lungs occurred, and 62 per cent. of the deaths were in persons over the age of 65.

The excess of births over deaths was only 51, as compared with 125 in 1923.

### **Infant Mortality.**

The total deaths of infants under one year of age amounted to 17, as against 16 in 1923, and a mean of 21 for the five years 1919-23. The infant mortality was 43.6 per 1,000 births, comparing with 39 in 1923, and a mean of 46 for the five years 1919-23. The lowest recorded for the Borough was 36 in 1921.

The small total of 17 deaths was made up of 7 from premature birth (including one pair of twins), 2 from debility at birth, 2 from malformations, and 1 each from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, enteritis, pemphigus, and misadventure at birth. Eleven of the deaths occurred within a month of birth.

Among the 10 illegitimate babies there were no deaths.

Comparative vital statistics for 1924 are as follows :—

	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant Mortality
England and Wales ...	18·8	12·2	75
157 Towns (1921 pop- ulations of 20,000— 50,000) ... ..	18·9	11·2	71
Reigate ... ..	13·7	11·9	44

### SECTION III.

#### THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

##### 1. The Notifiable Diseases.

*Table I.* shows age periods and other particulars with reference to the acute diseases notified in 1924. "Other diseases" comprise 2 of erysipelas, 1 of ophthalmia neonatorum, and 4 of encephalitis lethargica.

##### Scarlet Fever.

The 6 notifications received constitute a record, the previous lowest numbers being in 1923 and 1910 (12 each). Six different houses were involved; and 5 patients were removed to hospital. All recovered. No return cases occurred. In 2 instances evidence of concurrent diphtheria infection (both throat and nose) was obtained.

##### Diphtheria.

As in 1924, 6 notifications were received, the smallest on record. In one house there were 2 cases, a sailor from a training ship on leave, and suffering from an unrecognised attack, infecting his sister. Four of the patients were removed to hospital. The only fatal case was a baby a year old in the Guardians' Institution, who was suffering from a laryngeal attack. Although all the other children in the ward were examined bacteriologically, no other cases could be found, and the method by which infection was introduced could not be discovered. There were no children of school age in any of the houses attacked, and only 1 contact (a child of four) was examined during the year, the result being negative.

TABLE I.

Ages.	Diphtheria.			Scarlet Fever.			Puerperal Fever.			Enteric Fever.			Pneumonia.			Other Diseases.		
	Cases notified	Cases removed to hosptl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hosptl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hosptl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hosptl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hosptl.	Deaths	Cases notified	Cases removed to hosptl.	Deaths
0-1																1		
1-2	1		1															
2-3																		
3-4																		
4-5				1	1													
5-10	1	1		2	2										1			
10-15				2	2										1			
15-20	3	3								1								
20-35	1						1								3	2	1	2
35-45									1						2			
45-55				1											1	2		
over 65															1			1
Total :	6	4	1	6	5	Nil	2	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	23	7	1	3

### **Erysipelas.**

There were two cases with no deaths.

### **Enteric Fever.**

The patient was removed to the Guardians' Institution from a neighbouring parish with acute symptoms, the illness proving to be enteric fever, from which he recovered.

### **Puerperal Fever.**

Both patients were admitted to the Surrey County Nursing Association Maternity Home for their confinements. In both instances the condition known as placenta prævia was present. One recovered, the other, removed to the Guardians' Institution, died on the thirteenth day. She was suffering from general ill health before her confinement.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

The only notification was that of an infant born in the Maternity Home. The condition was severe, but improving when the baby was discharged to his home in another sanitary area.

### **Encephalitis Lethargica.**

The number of cases, 4, notified during the year is unusual. The cases were entirely unconnected with one another, and it is possible that the diagnosis may not have been correct in all instances. They consisted of :—

- (1) A male of 20, removed to the Isolation Hospital on the 8th February. He died on the 17th.
- (2) A female of 30, who died in the Guardians' Institution on the 18th April. She was admitted on the 3rd of that month with anomalous symptoms.
- (3) A male of 71, occupier of a large residence, who died on the 3rd July. He was seen by a London consulting physician.
- (4) A female of 75, occupier of a large residence, attacked towards the end of October. She was still alive at the end of the year. A consulting physician was called in to see this patient also.

In no instance could I hear of any illness of suspicious character in the neighbourhood.



Tuberculosis.

Table II. includes all cases notified for the first time, namely :—31 cases of pulmonary and 5 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, as well as 7 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary cases first heard of on removal to institutions ; also 1 death of a patient suffering from pulmonary, and 2 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, who had not been notified.

TABLE II.

Age Periods				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...								
1	...	...	...		1		2				
5	...	...	...		2						
10	...	...	...	1	1	1	2				
15	...	...	...	1	2	3					
20	...	...	...	3	4						
25	...	...	...	4	2		1				
35	...	...	...	6	2						
45	...	...	...	3	4						
55	...	...	...		1						
65 & upwards	...	...	...	2							
Totals	...	...	...	20	19	4	5	4	5	2	2

The organs affected in the non-pulmonary cases were the glands of the neck (2), abdomen (2) kidney (2), and the spine, skin and genital organs (1 each).

The deaths registered during the year were pulmonary 9, non-pulmonary 4, and the ratio of non-notified to total deaths was 3 in 13.

2. The Non-notifiable Diseases.

There was one death from measles ; none from whooping cough. The latter disease was very prevalent during the last quarter of the year, and the Health Visitors paid over 150 visits to infants under the age of five. Mumps and chicken pox were also somewhat prevalent.

## **SECTION IV.**

### **Causes of Sickness.**

As already indicated, the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease was low, whilst whooping cough, mumps and chicken pox were all present in epidemic form.

Influenza was prevalent during the first quarter of the year, especially February and March ; there were 22 deaths during the quarter. Persons of all ages were attacked, but the mortality was especially high after the age of 65.

Concurrent with the influenza epidemic was an exceptional incidence of inflammatory condition of the lungs, and the mortality from bronchitis and pneumonia was heavy.

Otherwise, there was no cause of exceptional sickness during the year.

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## **SECTION V.**

### **Maternity and Child Welfare.**

#### **Health Centre.**

Except during the month of August, and at Easter and Christmas, consultations were held each Tuesday and Thursday during the year, a doctor being in attendance each day. On the 89 days when the consultations took place the attendances of infants amounted to 3,528, as against 3,588 in 1923. The number of individual infants attending was 396, as against 470 in 1923, and 462 in 1922 ; the progressive fall in the birth rate is no doubt chiefly responsible for the drop.

There were 170 attendances of 37 individual expectant mothers at the infant consultations.

There are needlework and boot-mending classes, and a boot and a dental club at the Centre.

#### **Antenatal Clinic.**

During the year eleven sessions were held, at which 30 individual expectant mothers attended. The total attendances were 56. The corresponding figures in 1923 were 25 and 36 respectively. Of the attendances 30 were primary.

### **Domiciliary Visits.**

Two hundred and eighty-three primary, and 1,774 subsequent visits were paid by the Health Visitors to infants under the age of twelve months, and 1,091 visits to infants between the ages of 1 and 5. Ninety-six primary, and 255 subsequent visits were paid to expectant mothers during the year. There were 1,039 visits of a miscellaneous character, in addition to 38 to cases of measles, 155 to cases of whooping-cough, and 5 to cases of pneumonia.

### **South Park Weighing Centre.**

The Centre was open on 23 occasions, 452 attendances being made.

Nurse Banks, who acts as Health Visitor in this parish, paid 12 primary, and 72 subsequent visits to infants under the age of 12 months: 88 visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5: 21 primary, and 71 subsequent visits to expectant mothers. She is now no longer in the service of the local Nursing Association; the Weighing Centre is kept up by a voluntary Committee, and the future is somewhat uncertain.

### **Midwifery Provision.**

The Council paid the agreed subsidy in connection with 76 midwifery and 81 maternity nursing cases.

### **Dental Treatment.**

The collection of subscriptions towards extractions and provision of dentures is managed by the voluntary workers through a provident club at the Health Centre. The work is carried out at the Redhill Dental Dispensary. The Council agreed to contribute towards the cost of extractions and dentures in 6 cases, to the extent of £19 0s. 0d.

### **Maternity Home.**

The demand for accommodation has proved to be smaller than had been anticipated. As regards applications for special terms, I only received two during the year. In both instances the Council contributed towards the cost.



### **Home Helps.**

The number of permanent Helps is two. It was found that this number was insufficient to satisfy the demand for their services, and permission was obtained from the Ministry of Health to engage temporary Helps as the occasion arose. When necessary, a retaining fee of 5/- a week is given. In all 52 cases were attended.

### **Provision of Milk.**

This is undertaken to a limited extent, and only in necessitous cases, by the Voluntary Committee.

### **Birth Notification.**

Of the 423 births (gross), 414 were duly notified, or 97.9 per cent. Doctors were responsible for 171 notifications, doctors and nurses for 98, midwives or nurses for 142, doctor and parent for 1, and parents for 2.

Among the 19 unnotified births 2 occurred in the Guardians' Institution, one in the County Maternity Home, 4 in private nursing homes, and 4 in large residences. Four of the mothers came into the Borough from outside districts for their confinements. The 8 unnotified births occurring in smaller houses were attended by seven different doctors.

### **Still Births.**

Fifteen notifications were received, 8 being males. They were derived from doctors in 9 instances, from midwives in 4, and from doctors and nurses in 2.

Enquiries were made in 10 instances. In only 3 was the baby premature (2 seven and 1 eight months). In 2 instances the placenta was presenting ; in 1 the pelvis was contracted ; in 2 the labour was prolonged owing to the size in one case, and deformity of the child in the other ; in 1 the presentation was transverse ; in 2 the labour was precipitate and preparations had not been made ; and in 1 the mother was suffering from albuminuria with subsequent eclampsia. She attended the antenatal clinic nine days before her confinement, and was removed to the Guardians' Institution. In the tenth instance there was no obvious reason, but the mother (in domestic service) had had two previous miscarriages.



## **SECTION VI.**

### **Nursing arrangements, Hospitals, etc.**

#### **Professional Nursing in the Home.**

##### **General and Infectious Diseases.**

There are two private nursing homes supplying trained nurses. The Reigate, Redhill and District Nursing Association, affiliated to the County N.A., has a staff of four "Queen's" nurses who are also midwives, in addition to the Matron. The Borough Council have an arrangement with the Association to undertake the nursing of those classes of illness which have been recognised for this purpose by the Ministry of Health, a definite payment being made per visit.

In South Park there is a separate Nursing Association, not subsidised by the Borough or County Councils. Their nurse is permitted to attend cases of measles and whooping-cough when not incompatible with her other work.

At the extreme South-Eastern portion of the Borough similar work is undertaken by the Salfords branch of the Horley Nursing Association.

##### **Midwives.**

There is now only one midwife of the "bona fide" class practising in the Borough, and she only acted as such on one occasion. The remainder of the midwifery is carried out by the staff of the Reigate, Redhill and District Nursing Association, and that of the Salfords Association mentioned above. The Borough Council pays 5/- a case for each confinement attended in a working-class dwelling by the staff of the first-named Association. Except in emergencies the work is carried out by two of the staff only.

There are, in addition, midwives attached to the County Nursing Association Maternity Home, and to the Guardians' Institution.

##### **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

The Borough Council's Health Centre is used for Maternity and Child Welfare and for School Clinics. It is situated in

Brownlow Road, Redhill, and five rooms are set aside for the purpose. The infant consultations are held twice a week, and a doctor is in attendance. Ante-natal clinics are held about once a month, as occasion requires.

A child welfare Clinic is also held once a fortnight at a Mission Room in South Park, financed by a voluntary committee. There is no medical attendant.

### **Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

The County Council's Dispensary is situated off London Road, Redhill.

There is no day nursery, and no venereal diseases Clinic.

### **Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or County Council.**

#### **1. Tuberculosis.**

Patients are sent at the cost of the County Council to various sanatoria and hospitals situated in different parts of the country. It is proposed to erect a new sanatorium on their site at Milford with accommodation for 200 patients.

#### **2. Maternity.**

The Surrey County Nursing Association have a Maternity Home situated in Woodlands Road, Redhill, with accommodation for six patients. The Borough Council contribute towards the weekly maintenance charges in necessitous cases.

#### **3. Children.**

Arrangements have been made for the admission of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum into the East Surrey Hospital, the fees payable by the Borough Council to be 1/- a day for the infant alone, and 8/- a day for infant and mother.

#### **4. Fever.**

The Borough Isolation Hospital is situated just outside the Borough boundary, and contains accommodation for 22 scarlet fever and 10 diphtheria patients, while another block is capable of taking 6 further patients.

## **5. Smallpox.**

The County Council have an estate at Clandon, near Guildford, containing the nucleus of a smallpox hospital, with 21 beds, and capable of expansion should the occasion arise. Reigate Borough is one of the contributory districts.

## **6. Other.**

The East Surrey Hospital is the general hospital for the Borough and neighbouring area. When its enlargement, now in progress, is completed, it will contain between 80 and 90 beds. It is not subsidised by the Council.

## **Institutional provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children in the District.**

There is no provision within the district for these classes, except at the Guardians' Institution.

## **Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) For infectious cases. A motor ambulance is maintained at the Isolation Hospital for the joint use of the Reigate Borough and Rural District Councils.

(b) For non-infectious cases. The Council has a motor ambulance, in charge of the Police, which is available for the district generally. The Borough of Reigate Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade also have a motor ambulance, the services of which are in great demand.

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## **SECTION VII.**

### **Laboratory Work.**

During the year the Medical Officer of Health examined 48 specimens for the diphtheria bacillus. Of these, 42 were from cases of sore throat, giving 4 positive results; two were from contacts, 2 from convalescent diphtheria, and 2 from convalescent scarlet fever patients; these 6 gave negative results.

Twelve specimens of sputum were examined for the tubercle bacillus with negative results.



Hairs from 7 children under treatment for ringworm gave positive results in each instance.

Bacteriological examinations in connection with the Isolation Hospital are carried out in a London laboratory. Those in connection with school contacts, etc., by the School Medical Officer.

### **Serum.**

Anti-diphtheritic serum is available to medical practitioners for both curative and prophylactic purposes. None was applied for during the year.

## **SECTION VIII.**

### **Sanitary Administration.**

#### **Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations relating to the Public Health in force.**

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	...	adopted	1890
Public Health Acts, Amendment, Act, 1890	...	„	1890
Private Street Works Act, 1892	... ..	„	1892
Public Health Acts, Amendment, Act, 1907	...	„	1907
Byelaws with respect to New Streets and			
Buildings	... ..	„	1909
„ „ „ „ Slaughter-houses	... ..	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Offensive Trades	... ..	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Nuisances	... ..	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Cleansing of footways,			
etc.	... ..	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Common Lodging			
Houses	... ..	„	1891
„ „ „ „ Good Rule and Govern-			
ment	... ..	„	1905
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds			
and Milkshops	... ..	„	1899

The building bye-laws referred to superseded an earlier set adopted at some antecedent date. A new set was drawn up during the year and the draft sent to the Ministry of Health.



## **Sanitary Inspections.**

The visits to various classes of premises and resultant action are set out in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, and are therefore not detailed here.

## **Inspection of Places where Food is prepared.**

This is included in the Inspector's report.

## **Slaughter-houses.**

These are referred to in the Sanitary Inspector's report, only one is subject to an annual licence.

## **Smoke Abatement.**

Complaints of nuisances of smoke from a laundry boiler chimney, and from a steam roller, were received and dealt with.

## **Arrangements for Disinfection and Disinfestation.**

The Corporation cleansing station contains a large high-pressure steam disinfecter and two bathrooms for personal cleansing and disinfecting. Provision is made for dealing with materials which would be damaged by steam. The number of articles disinfected during the year was 1,410. Details are set out in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. The Isolation Hospital has its own disinfecting plant.

No verminous persons were dealt with at the station.

## **Sewerage.**

Portions of the sewer in London Road, Redhill, were found to be damaged by heavy traffic, and were re-laid. A sewer was constructed in Park Lane, Reigate, for a new building estate, permission being obtained from the Ministry of Health to borrow £550, repayable in five years.

Negotiations between the Trustees of the "Clears" estate and the Corporation, with respect to a private plant for the purification of sewage from the buildings on the estate, were carried on, but a conclusion was not arrived at by the end of the year.

### **Public Conveniences.**

The Redhill Public Conveniences were completed in January. Permission to borrow £3,000, repayable in 30 years, was obtained from the Ministry of Health for the Reigate Conveniences, which were nearly completed by the end of the year.

### **Action under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.**

No notices were served under these Orders. The cows kept by registered cowkeepers were inspected quarterly by the Council's Veterinary Surgeon; they varied in number from 168 to 198. In the second quarter all the animals were healthy. In the first quarter one had swollen glands, and one was unthrifty; both passed the tuberculin test. In the third, two cows appeared unthrifty, but passed the test. In the fourth quarter, two were tested with tuberculin. One reacted. She was removed from the herd, and kept under observation.

In order to test the presence or absence of tuberculous infection in the milk supply derived from farms situated outside the Borough, 102 primary samples were taken. In addition, 5 "repeat" samples were examined. In 1923 the examination was confined to the detection of the tubercle bacillus, but in 1924 it was extended to include the presence of excess of dirt (as evidenced by vegetable detritus seen under the microscope), of cellular elements, of pus and blood, and also of streptococci. These last three would indicate inflammatory conditions of the udder, and a large excess of cells would probably point to the same condition. No samples contained pus or blood, but streptococci were found in two samples. In one case tuberculous infection was also found; in the other the micro-organisms were accompanied by a slight excess of cellular elements. In the latter instance the farm was situated outside the Borough; the Sanitary Inspector of the District was informed, and a sample taken subsequently yielded a good result in every respect. The farm had changed hands in the interval.

A slight excess of leucocytes was found in 39 samples, and a decided excess in 14. A slight excess of squamous

cells was found in 10, and a decided excess in 4 samples. In all instances the farmers were informed.

A "trace" of vegetable detritus was found in 56 samples (over one-half), and a decided trace in 6 more. The farmers' attention was called to this feature in each instance.

On the whole, the results, as regards the presence of dirt, were better than I had anticipated. The majority of the samples were taken between the end of March and end of October. It is proposed to take many of the 1925 samples during the winter months, when there is a greater possibility of the milk being dirty. In any case, however, this class of examination has been of great service in keeping farmers up to the mark, and the Sanitary Inspectors of the rural areas are glad to receive information as to the laboratory findings, which assists them in their endeavours to insist on cleanliness at the farms.

Tubercle bacilli were found in 4 samples, 2 of which were derived from one farm in the Borough. The milk in the other 2 instances was derived from farms in the adjoining rural area. In the case of the Borough farm the infection appears to have been derived from a cow sold by the farmer about a fortnight after the sample had been taken. The two churns from which these samples were derived contained mixed milk. A month later 3 samples were taken, derived from 7, 7 and 8 cows respectively (the whole herd), and negative results were obtained.

In the case of one of the rural samples the farmer disposed of the whole of his herd, and a sample from the cows purchased to replace them gave a negative result.

In the third case the farmer had his herd tested. One reacted to the tuberculin test and was disposed of.

As I pointed out in my report for 1923, valuable as these examinations are, their value would be increased if Local Authorities had statutory powers to supervise the disposal of cows yielding tuberculous milk. The Borough Council made a representation to the Ministry of Health urging the re-introduction of the Tuberculosis Order of 1914, issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The support of other Local Authorities was solicited, with a large measure of success.



### The Milk (Special Designations) Order.

An application was granted to a retailer to sell " Certified Milk."

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

One hundred and fifteen samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst, 34 being milk. Two samples of milk, 2 of butter, and two of cocoa were reported to be adulterated. Further details are set out in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

### Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

Twenty samples of milk, and 3 of cream not sold as preserved cream were examined for preservatives, which were absent.

Five samples of preserved cream were taken, labelled as not containing more than 0.4 per cent. of Boric Acid. Amounts varying between 0.15 and 0.36 per cent. were found.

No offence under the Regulations occurred.

### Factories and Workshops.

Inspections made and defects found are shown in the subjoined tables prescribed by the Home Office :—

#### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR  
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.  (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
<b>Factories</b> ... .. (Including Factory Lau- dries)	14	—	—
<b>Workshops</b> ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	233	—	—
<b>Workplaces</b> ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises)	22	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	269	—	—



## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Pro- secutions.  (5)
	Found.  (2)	Remedied.  (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector.  (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	10	10	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors... ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary {insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
accom- {unsuitable or	—	—	—	—
modation {defective ...	—	—	—	—
{not separate	—	—	—	—
{for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences re- lating to outwork and offences under the Sec- tions mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total... ..	10	10		

\*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

### Outworkers.

No lists were received from local employers. From Metropolitan Boroughs 4 lists were received, relating to 3 different addresses and 3 employees, in addition to inmates of St. Joseph's Convent.

### Registered Workshops.

The total number on the register is 212, an increase of 23 from the previous year.

### **Other Matters.**

No complaint was received from H.M. Inspector during the year.

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## **SECTION IX.**

### **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

The Medical Officer of Health holds a similar appointment under the Reigate Rural District Council, and carries out certain bacteriological and chemical investigations for both Authorities.

The late School Medical Officer held the appointment of Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.

The Sanitary Inspector has two assistants, a disinfecting officer, who also carries out other sanitary duties, and a clerk.

One Health Visitor gives the whole of her time to the Council; another gives half her time to the work of the Education Committee.

The Medical Officer of Health has the Diploma in Public Health. The Sanitary Inspector and his chief assistant have the Certificate of the Sanitary Institute. Both Health Visitors hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and one has the Royal Sanitary Institute's Certificate for Health Visitors.

Contributions from the Imperial Exchequer are made towards the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector and the two Health Visitors.

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## **SECTION X.**

### **HOUSING.**

The Council's Surveyor informs me that 84 houses were completed and certified as fit for occupation during the year. Of these 33 were working-class dwellings, of which 8 were erected by the Council, and 25 by other persons under subsidy assistance.

### 1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	287
(b) Number of dwelling houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ... ..	128
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	Nil
(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under (c)) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	237

### 2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	179
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers.

(a) Proceedings under Sec. 28 of the Housing, Town-Planning, etc., Act, 1919 ... ..	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	58
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
by owners ... ..	58
by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Secs. 17 & 18 of the Housing, Town-Planning, etc., Act, 1909 ... ..	Nil





BOROUGH OF REIGATE.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year 1924.

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Sanitary Department,  
Municipal Buildings,  
REIGATE.

*March 17th, 1925.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.*

MRS. POWELL AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you herewith my Twenty-eighth Annual Report, and in doing so again desire to express my appreciation of the uniform kindness and consideration I have received at your hands.

I again desire to express my deep indebtedness to Dr. A. E. Porter, the Medical Officer of Health, for his kind and generous help at all times and also to express my sincere appreciation of the loyal and painstaking work of my Staff, who have cheerfully carried out a considerable amount of work after the usual office hours and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

I also have to acknowledge with appreciation the kind co-operation of the other officials and of Mr. T. Kyle (Food and Drugs Inspector, Surrey County Council) who has gone to considerable trouble on many occasions in assisting me in tracing adulterated milk to farms outside my district.

My thanks are also due to Mr. R. H. Thompson, the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

I am, Mrs. Powell and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. P. HUMPHERY,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

# ANNUAL REPORT.

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## **Infectious Illness.**

At 2 houses invaded by infectious illness the laundry work was not done on the premises. The persons who had been doing the laundry work were immediately notified and not allowed to receive any more until disinfection had been carried out.

Where cases have been treated at home, the premises have been frequently visited to ensure of isolation being practised, and each week, where it has been desirable, the laundry work has been steeped in disinfectants by one of the staff before being sent to be washed ; 71 articles have been dealt with in this way.

The flushing of drains of infected premises (which during the year numbered 15) is also undertaken by the Department, so that thorough cleansing has been ensured, which is impossible when disinfectants are given to the tenants.

Notices have been issued to the School Medical Officer and the Superintendents of the Sunday Schools, informing them of all infected houses, and requesting them to exclude children from such until further notified. After disinfection is completed, and a suitable interval has elapsed, they have been advised thereof. If the members of the family are found to be engaged in any business bringing them into close contact with a number of people or foodstuffs, their employers are at once notified, and every precaution taken at once to stop, through contact, the spread of the disease.

Of the 112 rooms disinfected, 42 were in consequence of Consumption, 8 of Diphtheria, 6 of Scarlet Fever and 26 of miscellaneous diseases. Disinfection was also carried out at 6 Public Institutions.

Bedding, clothing, etc., that requires disinfection by steam or special fumigation, is removed by the Staff, under my supervision, to the Disinfecting Station. When mattresses and palliasses have to be treated, all the leather tufts are taken off and destroyed, and new tufts put on before the articles are returned to their respective owners.

During the year under review 1,410 articles, in 123 lots, were removed for disinfection, and the following is a summary of them :—

Beds	...	...	...	...	31
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	102
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	16
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	116
Pillows	...	...	...	...	278
Sheets	...	...	...	...	58
Blankets	...	...	...	...	171
Quilts	...	...	...	...	30
Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	20
Carpets	...	...	...	...	6
Rugs	...	...	...	...	25
Cushions	...	...	...	...	44
Toilet Covers	...	...	...	...	43
Towels	...	...	...	...	35
Wearing Apparel	...	...	...	...	340
Curtains	...	...	...	...	29
Mats	...	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous pieces	...	...	...	...	42
					—
					1410
					—

### Slaughter-houses.

Of the 14 slaughter-houses, 13 of which are registered and 1 licensed, only three or four may be said to be well constructed, and these are unfortunately too closely surrounded by dwellings. The remainder are old and out-of-date buildings in undesirable positions.

An endeavour is made to visit the premises at the time of slaughter. I, however, am often called for in cases of doubt.

One bullock and 1 cow, found to be affected with tuberculosis ; 1 bullock and 1 pig with inflammation, and 1 sheep in a dropsical condition, were surrendered and destroyed.

## Food Supply.

The following foodstuffs were, after inspection, surrendered and destroyed (in addition to those mentioned under "Slaughter-houses") :—

Beef ...	...	...	...	610 lbs.
Lamb...	...	...	...	20 lbs.
Ox Liver	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Ox Tails	...	...	...	14
Apples	...	...	...	42 boxes
Mixed Fish	...	...	...	1 pad
Kippers	...	...	...	4 boxes
Fish ...	...	...	...	14 tins
Milk ...	...	...	...	9 tins

## Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

(Ed. Hinks, Esq., B.SC., F.I.C., Public Analyst.)

FOODSTUFFS.	Samples taken.				Total.	Genuine	Adulterated.
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.			
Milk ...	7	6	—	21	34	32	2
Sugar	—	—	—	6	6	6	—
Margarine	—	9	—	—	9	9	—
Butter	—	—	10	—	10	8	2
Cream	—	—	8	—	8	8	—
Vinegar	4	—	—	—	4	4	—
Tinned Milk	—	14	—	—	14	14	—
Self Raising Flour	—	—	—	4	4	4	—
Baking Powder	—	—	—	4	4	4	—
Sponge Cakes ...	—	—	—	9	9	9	—
Cocoa	—	—	—	12	12	10	2
Chocolate Powder	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Totals ...	11	29	18	57	115	109	6

Of the 2 milk samples adversely reported upon, 1 contained 10 per cent. of added water with 10 per cent. abstraction of the milk fat. The vendor of this sample held a warranty, and the supply came from outside the Borough. The matter was taken up by the County Inspector and the vendor cautioned. The other contained 14 per cent. of added water. Legal proceedings were instituted and the vendor fined £4 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.



Of the 2 samples of butter adversely reported upon, 1 was an informal sample, and the other a formal sample of the same supply and the vendor was cautioned.

With regard to the 2 samples of cocoa, 1 was an informal sample, and the other a formal sample of the same supply, and was found to be chocolate powder. Proceedings were instituted and the vendor was fined 10/- and the Public Analyst's fee of 15/-.

### **Bakehouses.**

There are 20 bakehouses, 12 being termed workshops, *i.e.*, without mechanical power, and 8 factories, *i.e.*, with mechanical power. All the premises have been cleansed every six months.

### **Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922.**

In accordance with the above Act, two registers are now kept. One gives particulars of retail purveyors of milk, and the other of cowkeepers.

There are, on the former register, 40 entries ; 7 having their premises outside the Borough, and 14 of those whose premises are in the Borough are also cowkeepers.

On the latter register there are 18 entries. Fourteen of these are also retail purveyors of milk.

The milk supply of the Borough, apart from that derived from the cowsheds within, comes from the following places :— Balcombe, Betchworth, Blechingley, Buckland, Charlwood, Crawley, Earlswood, Gomshall, Horley, Leigh, Merstham, Newdigate, Nutfield, Outwood, Penshurst, Salfords and South Godstone.

Allowing for fluctuations, there are about 182 cows kept by persons registered, and the milk produced is retailed within the Borough.

One hundred and twenty-five visits of inspection have been made to the premises registered under the Order.

## **Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.**

The Order of the Board of Agriculture, issued in February, 1912, directing the disinfection of all vehicles removing swine from the markets, has not yet been revoked.

The Order necessitates attendance at the Redhill Market each day until the last pig has been removed, and during the year, 415 vehicles have been dealt with under the Order.

## **Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

In the Medical Officer of Health's Report will be found particulars of 107 samples of Milk taken for bacteriological examination by the Clinical Research Association, Ltd.

The taking of these samples entailed a considerable amount of work that does not appear on the surface. The majority were taken between 6 and 8 a.m. (in specially prepared bottles) on the arrival of the milk in the Borough, and when obtained, carried immediately to the Clinical Research Association, Ltd.

## **Factory and Workshop Act.**

Owing to the changes in occupation that are continually taking place, the keeping of a complete Register of Workshops is a difficult matter.

Two hundred and sixty-nine visits of inspection were made, and five workrooms measured. Plans of the workrooms have been made, and the cubic contents ascertained, cards supplied to hang in the rooms giving the number of persons that may be employed during the day and overtime. Generally speaking, the premises have been found well kept.

Four lists of outworkers were received affecting three outworkers, *i.e.*, persons who receive from the occupier of any factory or workshop work to be done in their own homes.

The following list gives the number of the various business premises in the Borough that come within the scope of the Act, and in which there are approximately 1,629 persons employed :—

Business.	Factory.	Workshop.	Workplace
Art Leather Worker ... ..		1	
Art Needleworker ... ..		1	
Bakers... ..	8	12	
Book Binder ... ..	1		
Boot Makers and Repairers ... ..		19	
Breweries ... ..	2		
Brick Makers, etc. ... ..	3	2	1
Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, etc. ... ..	5	36	
China Glass Rivetter ... ..		1	
Coach Builders ... ..	2	6	
Corn Merchant ... ..	1		
Cycle Makers ... ..	3	9	
Dairyman ... ..	2		
Distemper Manufacturer ... ..		1	
Dressmakers and Milliners ... ..		39	
Engineers ... ..	2		
Firewood Works ... ..	2	1	
Gas Works ... ..	1		
Jam and Essence Makers ... ..	1		
Laundries ... ..	2	11	
Mantle Makers ... ..		1	
Metal Workers ... ..	1		
Mineral Water Manufacturers ... ..	1	1	
Motor Car Repairers ... ..	4	3	
Photographers ... ..		6	
Pianoforte Repairers ... ..		1	
Picture Frame Makers ... ..		2	
Plumbers ... ..		10	
Polish Powder Manufacturers ... ..	1		
Printers ... ..	11	2	
Restaurants ... ..			6
Saddlers ... ..		6	
Sand Pit ... ..			1
Seedsman ... ..	1		
Sheet Metal Workers ... ..		2	
Shoeing and General Smiths ... ..		5	
Stables ... ..			14
Stonemasons ... ..	1	2	
Stone Quarry... ..			
Sugar Boiler ... ..		1	
Tailors ... ..		11	
Tanner ... ..	1		
Timber Merchants ... ..	3		
Tin Plate Workers ... ..		1	
Umbrella Makers ... ..		1	
Undertakers ... ..		1	
Upholsterers ... ..		8	
Watch Makers ... ..		8	
Wheelwrights ... ..		2	
Totals ... ..	59	212	22

## Summary of Complaints received. Total, 119.

No.	Purport.	Action taken.
31	Insanitary condition of premises ... ..	Investigated and Notices issued.
11	House Drainage ... ..	Ditto.
6	Smells emanating from sewers ... ..	Referred to Borough Surveyor.
17	Non-removal of house refuse ... ..	Referred to Borough Surveyor.
10	Foul accumulations ... ..	Nuisance removed.
44	Miscellaneous ... ..	Investigated, and, where possible, action taken.

### Rent Restrictions.

A large number of informal applications have been made ; in all such cases an inspection of the premises has been made and the owner informed of the result of the inspection, and advised to do the repairs necessary in order to prevent the issue of a certificate. In all cases where this plan has been adopted the owners have done the necessary repairs.

### Abatement of Nuisances, etc.

The following summary gives some particulars of the amount of work in connection with nuisances and defects dealt with. It is, however, impossible to tabulate a number of minor works of improvement that have been effected, or the number of visits that were made in supervising the carrying out of these improvements :—

Drains examined and tested	...	...	405
Drains relaid	...	...	17
Interceptors fixed	...	...	7
Drain ventilation improved	...	...	13
New W.C. apparatus provided	...	...	37



W.C. apparatus repaired	...	...	9
New soil and ventilating pipes fixed		...	10
Waste pipes trapped or repaired	...	...	87
Sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	54
Back yards paved or repaired	...	...	46
Sinks renewed or repaired	...	...	42
W.C. flushing cisterns fixed or repaired		...	37
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	5
Leaky roofs repaired	...	...	41
Eaves gutters and stack-pipes repaired		...	24
Rooms cleansed	...	...	422
Accumulations removed	...	...	7
Dampness remedied	...	...	79
New lavatory basins provided	...	...	12
Overcrowding suppressed	...	...	9
W.C. chambers ventilated	...	...	2
Plastering of walls and ceilings repaired		...	30
Fireplaces or coppers repaired	...	...	20
Window-frames or sash-cords repaired		...	16
R.W. gullies cleansed or repaired	...	...	6
Floors repaired	...	...	65

### Notices Issued.

	<i>No. issued.</i>	<i>Com- plied with.</i>	<i>Out- stand- ing.</i>
<i>a</i> Preliminary Notices ... ..	170	136	34
<i>b</i> Sec. 36, Public Health Act, 1875	10	8	2
<i>c</i> „ 91, „ „ „ „	57	45	12
	237	189	48

*a* Calling attention to conditions found on inspection.

*b* To provide "sufficient" closets and ashpits.

*c* To abate nuisances of various sorts.

### **Public Mortuary.**

During the year there have been 29 bodies deposited in the Public Mortuary for the following purposes :—

Post-Mortem Examination and Inquest 15, Inquest, 5 ; awaiting burial, 9.

### **Stable Premises.**

During the year the Register of Stable Premises has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. There are now 100 such premises on the Register, and generally speaking they have been well kept.

### **Housing Regulations.**

The particulars obtained and recorded of each house inspected contains *inter alia* a block plan (to scale) of the house and drainage system, aspect, soil, ventilation round premises, size of each room, window area in relation to floor space, ventilation of rooms, number of occupants, conditions as to cleanliness, details of all sanitary fittings, state of walls and roof, dampness, conditions of yard and outbuildings, result of the test applied to the drains, and particulars of works of amendment ordered and carried out.

As soon as inspection is complete, a preliminary notice is sent to the owner calling his attention to the defects discovered. If this is disregarded, or the requirements named therein are only partly complied with, the circumstances are reported to the Sanitary Committee, and a statutory notice is issued. If this is not complied with, the facts are again reported to the Committee, and legal proceedings ordered.

An enormous amount of time is absorbed in interviewing owners and persuading them to carry out the work without resort to legal proceedings, and in addition, rapid progress is very considerably hindered by the majority of the small houses being on combined systems of drainage, and the consequent difficulty of getting the various owners to agree to do the work.

The following tables give some particulars of the conditions found on inspection under the Housing Regulations.

The houses referred to are working-class dwellings, and are situate at Copse Road, Cromwell Road, Doods Road, Earlswood Road and Holmesdale Road.

Houses inspected	...	...	...	128
Rooms measured	...	...	...	779
Rooms without fireplaces	...	...	...	24
Houses occupied by one family	...	...	...	78
,,       ,,       ,, two families	...	...	...	20
,,       ,,       ,, one family and lodgers	...	...	...	30
Houses overcrowded	...	...	...	0
Houses supplied direct from public main	...	...	...	128
Improper water closet	...	...	...	20
Ventilation of Water Closets	{ Good		...	68
	{ Fair		...	58
	{ Bad		...	2
Light of Water Closets	{ Good		...	68
	{ Fair		...	58
	{ Bad		...	2
Defective Sinks	...	...	...	34
Untrapped waste pipes	...	...	...	100
Dampness by	{ Roof		...	34
	{ Windows		...	8
	{ Dampcourse		...	21
	{ Drift		...	32
Yard Paving and drainage	{ Good		...	17
	{ Fair		...	73
	{ Bad		...	38
Outbuildings ( <i>i.e.</i> , sheds, etc., in back yards)	...	...	...	123
Improper dustbins...	...	...	...	49
Defective drains	...	...	...	18
Air circulation round houses	{ Good		...	126
	{ Fair		...	2
	{ Bad		...	0
Defective eaves, gutters and stack pipes	...	...	...	44
Cleanliness of premises for which owner is responsible	{ Good		...	59
	{ Fair		...	53
	{ Bad		...	16
Cleanliness of premises for which occupier is responsible	{ Good		...	80
	{ Fair		...	45
	{ Bad		...	3

## Summary of Part of Work.

It is impossible to tabulate the numerous duties that are undertaken by the Department, but the following summarises to some extent the visits of inspection that were made for various purposes:—

Visits for inspection of	{	Dwelling-houses ... ..	287
		Dairies, Cowsheds, &c. ... ..	125
		Slaughter-houses, and Butchers' Shops...	260
		Bakehouses ... ..	44
		Fruiterers, Grocers, Fishmongers, &c. ...	300
		Factories, Workshops and Work-places	269
		Outworkers' Premises ... ..	25
		Gipsy Caravans ... ..	7
		Stable Premises ... ..	298
Visits in connection with notification of Infectious			
		Illness ... ..	369
Visits for sampling under Food and Drugs Act ...			
,, ,, ,, for Examination of Milk (Clinical			
		Research) ... ..	88
Visits to premises under notice for amendment ...			
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..			

Of the above 287 dwelling houses, 128 were inspected under the Housing Regulations, the remainder having been partially inspected for some special reason.

## Office Work.

The following is a summary of part of the work: it is, however, impossible to tabulate all that is done.

Calls and communications received and entered ...	3825
Letters written ... ..	532
Communications to S.M.O. ( <i>re</i> infectious illness) ...	7
Communications to S.A.O. ... ..	3
Communications to Head Teachers of Sunday	
Schools ( <i>re</i> infectious illness) ... ..	5
Letters to Bakers ( <i>re</i> cleansing) ... ..	38
Reports and letters sent to Medical Officer of Health	138
Report to Chairman ( <i>re</i> infectious illness) ...	17
Reports made to Committee ... ..	11



Dust Complaints received and forwarded to Borough					
Surveyor	...	...	...	...	19
Notices issued	...	...	...	...	221
Entries made in Nuisance Journal			...	...	65
Entries made in Nuisance Register			...	...	170
Entries made in Food and Drugs Register				...	115
Entries made in Register of Factories and Workshops					14
Plans of Workrooms made	...		...	...	5
Scarlet Fever Precautions sent			...	...	6
Booklets <i>re</i> Feeding of Infants despatched				...	350
Circulars <i>re</i> Infantile Diarrhœa despatched				...	303
Circulars <i>re</i> Fly Danger despatched			...	...	2810
Reports and Letters sent to Health Visitor				...	29

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
1	Selling milk containing 7.27 per cent. instead of 8.5 per cent. of milk solids, other than milk fat	May 22, 1924.	Fined £4, and Costs, £3 3s. 0d.
2	Selling butter containing 16.2 per cent. of water instead of 16 per cent. of water	Sept. 25, 1924.	Summons withdrawn. Vendors cautioned.
3	Selling chocolate powder as cocoa*	Jan. 22, 1925.	Fined 10/-, Analyst's fee, 15/- costs.

\*Offence committed Dec. 4th, 1924.

